

we hear that

Fisk and Kilby cited for communications and electronics

The National Academy of Engineering has honored James B. Fisk and Jack S. Kilby. Fisk, former chairman of the board of Bell Laboratories, has received the Founders Medal for his achievements in communications technology and Kilby, inventor of the monolithic integrated circuit, has received the \$5000 Vladimir K. Zworykin Award for work in electronics.

Fisk, who retired in 1974, has enjoyed a long career as research scientist, executive, educator and advisor to the government. He joined Bell Labs in 1939 as a research engineer, was elected president of the laboratory in 1959 and chairman of the board in 1973. During World War II he directed development of the microwave magnetron, for which he received the Presidential Certificate of Merit. On leave from Bell Labs in 1947, he directed the Atomic Energy Commission's division of research and for six years was a member of AEC's general advisory committee. He was chairman of the US technical delegation of the Geneva Nuclear Test Ban Conference in 1958 and 1959 and has served on several presidential advisory committees and delegations. Fisk earned his doctorate in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and



KILBY

has held teaching positions there, at Harvard University and at the University of North Carolina.

Kilby's work on integrated circuits has enabled development of electronic wristwatches, calculators and the like by reducing the size, weight and cost of



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electronic equipment. Kilby joined Texas Instruments in 1958 and during 1964-68 was responsible for its integrated circuits division. In 1969 he received the National Medal of Science for his work. He is now a consultant in Dallas, Texas.

Van Hove and Adams named directors-general of CERN

Léon Van Hove and John B. Adams have been appointed directors-general of CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research). Their five-year terms will begin 1 January 1976. Van Hove will be responsible for CERN's research activities and Adams will take charge of general administration, operation of equipment and services and construction of buildings and major equipment.

Van Hove joined CERN in 1961 as head of the theoretical-studies division and during 1966-68 and 1972-74 served as director of the theoretical-physics department. He holds a doctorate in mathematical science from the University of Brussels. During 1971-74 he was chairman of the scientific directorate of the institute for physics at the Max Planck Institute for Physics and

Astrophysics in Munich, West Germany.

Adams began his career with CERN in 1953 and in 1954 became director of the proton-synchrotron division. During 1960 he completed the term as director general of CERN begun by Cornelis Bakker, who died unexpectedly. Adams spent the following 9 years in England holding research and administrative posts in government laboratories, and rejoined CERN in 1969 as director of the 300-GeV accelerator project. He became director-general of CERN's Laboratory II in 1971.

Heavenly namesake for Fred Whipple

An asteroid discovered recently by scientists at the Center for Astrophysics has been named in honor of Fred L. Whipple, Harvard astronomer and former director of the Smithsonian Astro-

physical Observatory. Richard McCrosky and Jerome Shao, astronomers at the Center's Agassiz Observatory in Harvard, Massachusetts, made the discovery on 2 February. "Asteroid Whipple" is the fourth such body to be detected by Harvard observatories. It was first noted in 1932 and only sporadically observed (on four occasions) since then.

Fred L. Whipple is Phillips Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University and has been a faculty member there since 1931. In 1933 he found the third asteroid to be discovered by the Harvard College Observatory. As director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory during 1955-73, he was responsible for a research program including meteoritics, lunar and planetary studies, geophysics and satellite tracking. At Harvard he began several programs in visual observing of meteors and played a major role in establishing the Agassiz Observatory. Whipple has